

The Standard

No. 6,479

BUENOS AIRES—TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1884.

XXIII. YEAR.

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9	Corona Negra	Maria 'Gonzalez'
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El solo medio en el que se encuentran todos los

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1884.

Associated Press Telegrams

HAVAS' AGENT

Madrid 20.

The resignation of the President of the Republic, Sr. Serrano, has been caused by the formal and reiterated refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to approve the Reply to the Speech from the Throne proposed by the Government. The King, therefore, retained the conservative and entrusted Canovas del Castillo with the reorganization of the Cabinet.

Rome 20.

E. Mantiacelli has been named Plenipotentiary to Rio; he was Minister Resident in Mexico.

London 20.

The British Government is organizing the evacuation of the Sudan. Abyssinia demands Massauah on the Red Sea. The Egyptian Viceroy refuses to give it up.

New York 20.

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merchandise from the capital to that

department. It would be useless to

explain to your Excellency the obsta-

cles created by such conditions to the

advance of a pastoral district, agricul-

ture being impossible, and without

adding that during three months of

last winter the transport of mer-

chandise was impossible at any price.

3. Furthermore to those facts I

should add that several neighbours of

Trointa y Tres found it even more eco-

nomical to send wire from this capital

to Rio Grande, and from thence trans-

port it by water and coast, satisfying

the duties and expenses in Brazil, than

to send it directly by the means avail-

able in this country.

4. It is incredible, Your Excellency,

that a district, even as fertile and rich

as the Cerro Largo, should reflect a fit-

ting advance and progress under such

conditions that is to say when we con-

sider that the cost of transporting

thither merchandise from the capital is

from 5 to 15 times greater than from

Europe to that same capital, often

times impossible at any price.

5. Alike would it be useless to touch

on the enormous expenses and hinder-

ances to the advance of the Province,

caused by like difficulties in forwarding

rural productions to Montevideo to the

disadvantage of the estancia and agricul-

turist, who are the backbone of this

country's prosperity.

Your Excellency is well aware of

the difficulty that the present impor-

ability of transit might at any moment

cause the Government in the mainten-

ance of peace, and the protection of

life and property, the first duties of

governments.

For these reasons that I have briefly

touch upon, and for many others that

will suggest themselves to Your Excel-

lency's illustrious judgment, I solicit

a concession that will enable me to form

a joint-stock company in London, and

will obtain for the country the great

advantage of the prolongation of the

Eastern Railway to the Brazilian fron-

tier.

Moreover from the local advantages

already set forth I foresee a time (as I

think inevitable and near at hand)

when the projected line will be the

means of communication between the

Provinces bordering on Brazil and the

Exterior. The port of Rio Grande is

becoming yearly more difficult of ac-

cess and the communication between

the above mentioned Provinces and the

exterior by Montevideo and Maldonado

cannot be much delayed.

In the accompanying project of con-

cession I ask for a guarantee of 1 1/2

less than that conceded to the Central

Railway. I am convinced that, given the

assured prosperity that the line which

I wish to establish must enjoy, the

guarantee of 1 1/2 is asked on the cap-

ital with more formality, and that it is

become more formal, and that it is

that it is requisite, more as a proof of

good faith on the part of the Govern-

ment with regard to the future of

the country and consequently of the

undertaking that I purpose establishing,

than for its intrinsic value; I also

require it as an inducement to foreign

capitalists who are aware of the splen-

d resources of which this privileged

country can boast.

If the very inhabitants of the coun-

try themselves represented by the Ex-

ecutive Government and Chambers have

not the requisite faith in the material

progress of their country, it would be

utterly absurd to expect to find such

amongst European capitalists.

The concession asking for the for-

mation of agricultural colonies, contains

a deeply looked feeling of confidence in

the future prosperity of the enterprise

—and if this prosperity depends in

great part on the increase of the indus-

trial population infinitely greater will

be an advantage to the country.

Your Excellency, I am happy

to see the proposed undertaking will

depend exclusively on the material

progress of the company, and the under-

taking cannot prosper without an ac-

companying general advance on the

part of the country.

I have to direct your Excellency's

attention to the most false econom-

ical appreciation that would oppose ob-

stacles to the legitimate goals of indus-

trial enterprise. In the financial world

it is undeniable that the property of

all undertakings, and especially of

railways, is considered as a source of

credit and progress of the country, and

we may cite the known prosperity and

high value of the shares of the Buenos

Ayres Southern Railway, which have

done more to raise the credit of the

Province in European markets than all

the efforts of the most fortunate and

competent States.

An analogous effect of the ever

increasing prosperity of the Central

Uruguay Railway has already made

itself felt in Europe, and every month

more accentuated. My ambition is the

founding of a grand line that will be

for the country an economic glory; a

way that by its advantages, in the or-

der of property already set forth, and

reduced cost per kilometre, owing to

the relative prices of materials, will

be with it an assurance of success

even greater than that of the Central

Uruguay.

For these reasons, I invite, in all

confidence, the aid of every Oriental

that loves his country, since that which

I propose is nothing less than the pro-

gress of the Republic.

With regard to the guarantee asked

for I beg to repeat my assurance that

a concession to such an undertaking as

the proposed, is not a national ex-

penditure but a proof of the Govern-

ment's belief in the country's advance,

and so much more in the case of a small

loan for two or three years at 6 per cent

interest, a loan that will repay itself

in time over in the advance of the in-

dustry, increased revenue, and every-

thing that is of value in the country.

The wealth of a pastoral country con-

sists of the value of its products, less

the cost of production, and every di-

vision in the latter is an increase in the

effective revenue. It is an undeniable

fact that the new countries, the most

prosperous in the world, are those that

have not so succeeded as those that

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